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KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT 1961

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION, TIMBER, RANGE, WATERSHED, WILDLIFE AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Region 5 ; California. National Forests
Reports

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

1961

KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Klamath National Forest was established on May 6, 1905 as an obligation of the Federal Government to "improve and protect the Forest", to "secure favorable conditions of waterflows" and to "furnish a continuous supply of timber" by harmonious multiple use management of outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish resources.

Siskiyou County receives the greatest share of these management benefits as the development of the Klamath Forest is the development of Siskiyou County.

The lumber market was depressed in 1961 and the volume of timber cut and the receipts from the sale of timber were lower than the year 1960.

Forest Receipts and Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1961

Total receipts	$1,691,574.00
Tax payment to Counties	- 422,893.50
Net receipts	$1,268,680.50
Total Federal Expenditures on Forest	$2,743,736.30

In years when the Forest's receipts are lower, and the 25% of the gross receipts return to the county is less than previous years, it is a good time to take an inventory of just how much value the Klamath National Forest annually brings to Siskiyou County.

Our management report for 1961 is designed to tally these values.

Charles A. Yates

CHARLES A. YATES
Forest Supervisor

Marble Valley bucks

HUNTING AND FISHING

One million six hundred ninety-seven thousand six hundred and nineteen acres without a NO TRESPASSING sign.

These Forest lands are managed to improve the wildlife habitat and to insure clear full-flowing streams.

Steelhead fishing on the Klamath River

FIRE SUPPRESSION

The Forest Service has made tremendous advancements in fire fighting technique.

These advancements include the development and application of fire retardants. These chemicals, when dropped from low-flying aircraft, have a smothering and cooling effect on the fire and hold it in check until ground crews can reach the area.

To control isolated back country fires, specially trained crews parachute from aircraft to reach and attack the fire as soon as possible.

Chemical drop

Smoke Jumpers

Deadwood Lookout

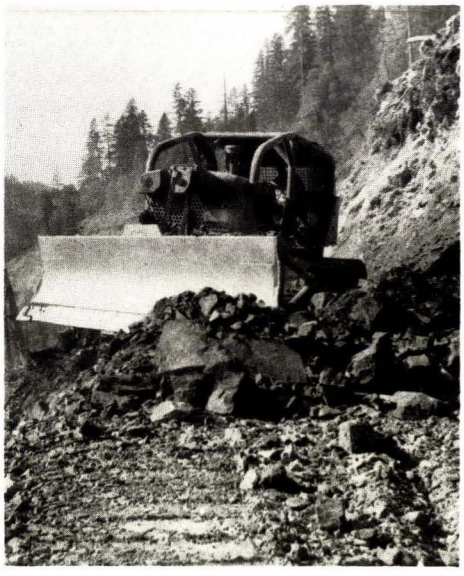
MULTIPLE USE ROADS AND TRAILS

Multiple use road

Approximately 2,297 miles of Forest roads and 1,201 miles of foot and horse trails have been constructed, and are maintained, for the use of the public. Many of these roads also serve private lands within the Forest.

Access provided by these roads benefits recreation, timber harvest, grazing, wildlife habitat, water and mineral production. In addition, the roads afford access for better fire protection.

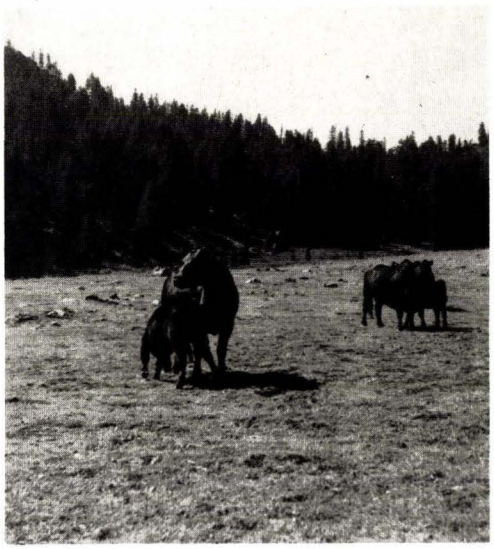
Wilderness trail



Road construction

MORE FEED FOR CATTLE AND DEER

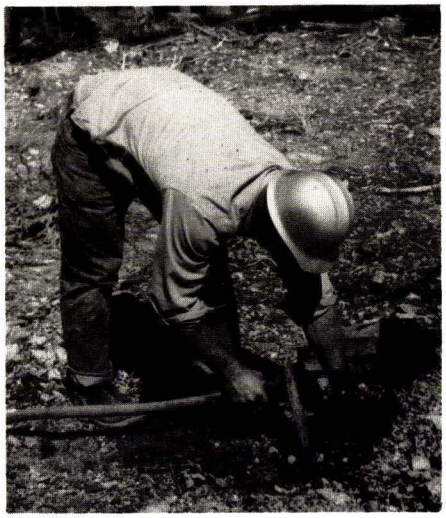
Brushfields often develop in areas where forests or grasslands have been too heavily used or have been damaged by fire. Through effective management, of these lands - clearing or burning the brush, and planting to trees or grass - low forage producing areas are converted to timber or to valuable forage for wildlife and livestock.



Dinner on the range

Heavy brushfield

Brush to grass



Tree planting

Four year old plantation

Timber harvesting near
South Fork of Salmon River

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Local economy dependent upon the harvesting and manufacturing of Forest products is too important to depend on natural regeneration as a source of raw materials. Planting follows the harvesting operation to assure a continuation of high quality timber.

Annual harvesting and manufacturing value per average acre:

Average annual growth per acre = 300 board feet.

Harvesting and manufacturing labor income per 1,000 board feet = $30

$$\frac{300}{1,000} \times \$30 = \$9$$

Annual payroll value per acre = $9

MINERALS

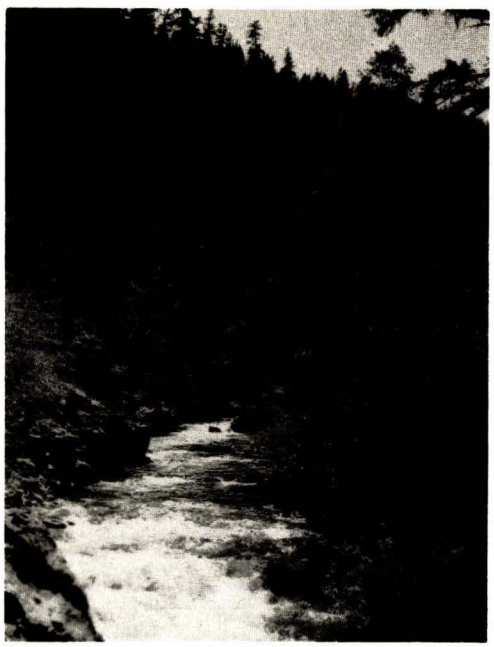
The entire National Forest, with the exception of lands used for special purposes, is open to exploration, location and development under the general mining laws for valuable minerals. The prospector is free to go at will upon the National Forest to search and develop commercial mineral resources.

There are approximately 2,250 mining claims - totaling some 45,000 acres - on the Klamath Forest.

It is the policy of the Forest Service to encourage bona fide prospecting and mining activity as part of the multiple use management of the National Forests.

Florida Pit of Siskon Gold Mine
(Copper Fork of Dillon Creek)

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT



Little Shasta River

Siskiyou County is blessed with watersheds within the Klamath National Forest that produce ample water for rich agricultural lands as well as for industries and domestic use.

Watershed protection and improvement designed to produce the greatest possible volume of clear pure water is a prime objective of multiple use management of the Klamath National Forest.

Little Shasta Valley

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Miles of streams, hundreds of lakes, and thousands of acres of Forest are reserved and managed for public pleasure and relaxation.

Camping facilities are constructed for the convenience of the public and to protect the Forest for continued use.

The streams and lake shores are kept in their virgin state - with free access over roads and trails - so the public may fully enjoy nature's gifts to mankind.

Recreation trails

You are welcome

Forests to enjoy

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